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in Tuckertown, near Worden's Pond. It adds one more to the peculiar southern forms which occur in this interesting district. The plant was given me, correctly named, for confirmation. Again, all credit to the ladies!

Pods of *Crotalaria* expand with a jerk, sending seeds across my table, and then coiling spirally.

W. W. BAILY.

Providence, R. I.

§ 16. **Varying Behavior of Plants.**—In the BULLETIN for 1878, referring to *Linum perenne*, I remarked that the behaviour of plants varied in different parts of the world. An interesting instance of this may be noted in Eggers' "Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands," just issued by the Department of the Interior. In that part of the world, the common Field-mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, has followed the cultivator, and in February produces cleistogamous flowers only, followed by the regular flowers the rest of the year. The common Water-cress, also introduced there, has never been known to flower at all. As the Field-mustard has been extensively introduced into Western New York, it would be worth while for those who have the opportunity, to watch the behaviour of the early flowers there.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 17. ***Impatiens fulva*, action of bees toward.**—During the summer of 1878 I frequently observed the bees at work on flowers of this species, without noticing a single instance of perforation of the corolla—described in the BULLETIN for Sept., 1877—until the latter part of August, although I carefully examined many flowers. Then, one day, as I was watching a busy swarm of humble and hive bees, my attention was attracted to one of the latter, which started to enter a flower, but stopped for some reason, and crept around on the outside of the corolla, where she hung, head down, for a second, and then went on to another flower, which she entered without any hesitation. Keeping my eye on her, I picked the first flower, and found a perforation on one side of the nectary about 8 mm. from its end. Constantly watching her, I picked several flowers which she had properly entered, and found none of them perforated, but after a time she came to another flower, at which she hesitated, and then treated it in precisely the same manner as the first. This was also found to be perforated. The question now arose whether she perforated these flowers, or whether some previous visitor had done this; so when she started to crawl back on a third flower, I frightened her away, and, picking the flower, found it already perforated. Watching other bees, I failed to see another act in this manner, and was unable to find other perforated corollas. From her actions, this bee evidently was accustomed to visiting flowers in the legitimate way, until, coming to a perforated corolla, she saw the perforation from the mouth, when she crept back on the outside and sucked the nectar from the cleft, probably being able to secure more in this way than in the other.

After this I was unable to study this species till about the middle of September, when I found every full opened flower out of 55 which were examined to be perforated, some of them in at least three places.

Not having anticipated this result, I failed to note the species sufficiently, during the season, but from this it seems that occasional observations during another season will be well rewarded.

Ithica, N. Y.

WM. TRELEASE.

§ 18. *Draba verna*, L., and *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, Gaud., **biennial**.—I send you to-day rosettes of radical leaves [and flowers] of *Draba verna*, for a twofold purpose—to show that we too have an early season, and that, so far as my experience goes, *Draba verna* is certainly (always?) a biennial plant. The radical leaves are formed in the fall, and the stem and flowers are developed very early in the ensuing spring. *Sisymbrium Thaliana* has the same habit.

Quite an abundant locality near me has enabled me to watch both of them closely.

H. C. BEARDSLEE.

Painesville, Ohio, *Feb.* 18.

§ 19. **Montrosity in *Carya alba***, Nutt.—My attention was recently called to a peculiar montrosity in the nut of *Carya alba*, Nutt. Instead of the seed being divided into two main segments, as is normally the case, there were three principal divisions, separated from each other by thin partitions of the endocarp, which was itself somewhat triangular in cross section. Never having noticed such a sport before, I think the fact worth putting on record.

Errata.—In the list of Staten Island Plants in the Jan. No. please correct the following misprints: p. 11, l. 6 from bottom, read "*Cicuta bulbifera*;" p. 12, l. 6 from top, read "Todt Hill;" l. 28, read "New Dorp;" l. 34, read "*Eatonia obtusata*."

N. L. B.

§ 20. **Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History.**—The number of this periodical, for April of last year, begins a new volume. The article of interest to botanists in this issue is Mr. Joseph F. James' "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants, Ferns, and Fungi growing in the vicinity of Cincinnati." The list of fungi embraced herein is one that was published in Mr. Lea's Catalogue in 1849, a work long ago out of print. Taking into consideration the fact that the study of Mycology is rapidly growing in favor in various parts of the country, and that the literature of the subject is greatly scattered, and some of it scarcely obtainable, the Cincinnati Society would be doing a great favor to students of this department of botany, as well as advancing the cause of science, by supplementing the bare list of fungi just noticed, with a republication of the descriptions of new species as they were originally given by Mr. Berkeley in Lea's work. We trust the Society will some day act on this hint, since, owing to the rarity of the publication mentioned, these descriptions are entirely inaccessible to most students.

As for the other portions of the Catalogue, the author here records, from his own observations, and from the Catalogues of Lea and Clark, 869 species of flowering plants, 5 *Equiseta*, 24 *Filices*, and 1 *Chara*. The number of species of fungi embraced in Mr. Lea's list is 319.

§ 21. **Botanical News.**—In the January number of the *American Naturalist*, Dr. Fred. Brendel concludes his interesting "Historical Sketch of the Science of Botany in North America, which was begun in the December number." This part embraces the period from 1840 to